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only 350 ; a loss of nearly fifty a month in one regiment ! A Louisiana regiment, which had left their homes a few months before, 1,000 strong, could not in August muster on parade at Tampico more than 200 ; three-fourths gone ! Still worse with a regiment from South Carolina, of whose 800 or 900 original rank and file, only 135 remained after the battle of Cherubusco, and but 70 or 80 survived to join in the capture of Mexico ; nine-tenths lost in about six months ! The work of death, by other and far more fatal agencies than the sword, has all along been going on in Mexico with results truly appalling. Sergeant Reed, writing to Boston from Vera Cruz, under date of Oct. 18, gives "a doleful account of the condition of the Massachusetts regiment. Their food is scanty ; many are sick in the hospital ; and the regiment is in a fair way to be disbanded." On the first of November the city of Tampico was represented as so very unhealthy, that of the Illinois battalion, "one company lost its captain and twenty privates in two months, and other companies could not turn out more than twelve or fifteen men fit for active service." The *living* victims of the war are scattered so thickly along its pathway, that a late New Haven (Ct.) paper, on the authority of a gentleman from New Orleans, says "There are 680 sick soldiers in *one* hospital alone in that city ! Most of them are those who have returned from Mexico, where, although they did not meet the enemy in mortal combat, they contracted diseases which will bring them to their graves through long suffering, and more painfully than if they had fallen by the hand of the Mexicans." C.

ITEMS OF EXPENSE IN THIS WAR.

TAKE a few specimens to show how the present war, very like all wars, comes to cost so much. When Col. Doniphan's regiment of 1000 men returned home, "they received each \$650 for his pay, horses, and other things and his land-scrip besides, so that the expedition cost in these particulars \$750,000, three-fourths of a million."

A Specimen of War-Economy.—"The barque Agnes, Capt. Cutter, cleared at Baltimore on the first of May last for Vera Cruz, with a cargo of 320 tons of Cumberland coal. She arrived in safety at her port of destination, where it was found that the coal was not wanted. The vessel was, however, suffered to remain sixty days in the harbor of Vera Cruz on demurrage, at the end of which time she was ordered to Baltimore with her cargo. On reaching Baltimore, she was ordered to this port, (Boston,) where she arrived on Thursday last with her entire cargo, not having broken bulk since she left Baltimore in May last. Here the cargo was sold for the most it would bring, probaly not over \$6 per ton. This coal cost the government \$32 per ton, landed at this port ; thus making a

loss, through the gross mismanagement and ignorance of its officials, not far from \$18,000. This is but one among numerous instances of a similar character."

Official Economy in Mexico. — A great deal has been said about making the Mexicans pay the expenses of our war against them. They have been trying the experiment at Tampico; and how does it work? The entire income from taxes, fines, and other sources, is said to exceed \$80,000 a year; and, after paying \$7,000 for the city hospital, and \$10,000 more for other public objects, the balance (\$65,000) is divided among the municipal officers according to *rank*. All these offices of any consequence are filled with military gentlemen, all well paid for their services. For instance, the judge of the municipal court, who is also a sutler, and a mule contractor, receives \$200 a month for sitting on the bench two days in each week; \$25 a day besides compensation for other offices. The members of the city council receive \$50 a month for meeting once a week, \$12,50 for each brief session; and some of them hold two other offices, and receive separate pay for the same. In the custom house, as well as in the municipality, one man often holds two or three offices, and has separate pay for each. In some cases this system of office upon office with each a salary, was carried so far, that some military officers, not higher in rank than colonel, received in all an amount of compensation greater than the law allows any member of the cabinet at Washington! So goes the income extorted from the Mexicans; a mere fraction of it reaches, or can ever reach, our national treasury; and the whole plan, even if not so designed, will operate as a system of favoritism to gratify the cupidity of our troops, or their leaders.

War Appropriations in Ten Months. — This war was declared near the close of May, 1846; and from that time to March 4, 1847, less than ten months, our Congress voted the following appropriations: —

At the last session —

For support of the army and volunteers, ...	\$32,178,461 88
For support of the navy, ...	9,307,958 10
For concluding peace with Mexico, ...	3,000,000 00
	\$44,486,419 98

At the previous session, —

For prosecution of the existing war, ...	\$10,000,000 00
For support of the army, ...	6,873,082 67
For volunteers and other troops, ...	11,957,359 00
For support of the Navy, ...	7,449,703 35
For regiment of mounted riflemen, . . . , ...	81,500 00
For sappers, miners, and pontoniers, ...	25,000 00
	\$36 386,645 02

Since the war began, therefore, a sum total of \$80,873,065 in less than ten months, or an average of more than *eight millions a month*. It is true the expenditure has covered a greater length of time; but the war, if continued, is expected by some of our most sagacious men, to require from Congress larger appropriations than ever, not less than fifty millions or the war alone. We fear even this estimate will fall below the reality.